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Literary Department.

THE COWPENS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BAHAMA BANKS."

"Bloody with spurring, fiery red with speed," see you yon horseman, as he glances along like a bird, now seen, now hidden by the wild and waving foliage; listen to the crackle of the small dry twigs under his courser's feet; above all, notice the quick, yet steady and powerful action of that noble steed, and the erect, easy and swaying carriage of the rider. You may easily distinguish his countenance, shaded though it be by the deep visor of his horseman's cap; you observe the keen, quick glance of his roiling eye, but its expression is redeemed from the charge of mildness by a brow like that of Jove, very wide between the eyes, not high, but broad and ample, with thick and black eyebrows.—The nose slightly curved and remarkably sharp and thin about the nostril, which ever and anon expands, while the short lip curls with some proud thought, and the small sinewy hand contracts upon the sword hilt. His was a face to know again, to rise involuntarily in our memory and fix its lineaments deep in our recollection.—One could not help noticing it, and yet it would have been difficult to say what was the predominant expression. When at rest, there was a most winning openness and a lurking pleasantry about the mouth, while the eye beamed and melted with the various feelings which ran through the mind.

Speeding on, he has passed from our view, and the rolling sounds of his horse's hoofs comes fainter and fainter on the ear.

That horseman is William Washington, the Murat of the Revolution, known for many a deed of desperate bravery, and not unworthy of his name and kindred.

He is now bearing tidings of import to the retreating army of Morgan, and spares not horse nor man in his eager course.

Morning broke upon the retreating army. The long files of the Continentals, with the most perfect discipline and regularity, covered the worse armed and irregular, but daring body of mountaineers.—Their picturesque dress, the rifle shirt fringed with green or brown, and the buck tail in their caps, contrasted with the formal and very ugly uniform of the Line; and though they did not move with the precision of veterans, there was a steadiness and moral as well as physical force about that dark body of men, that bespoke a readiness to act boldly or endure sternly.

They made up the main body of the army, and small divisions acted as scouting parties in the advance and on the flanks. To most of them, or at least to many, the intricacies of their woodland path were familiar; to many the long swells of hills, crowned with the spreading beech, had been the scene of many a youthful expedition, when they first began to raise the heavy and formidable rifle; with weak and unpracticed arm, often had the woods echoed to the jocund shout of the young sportsman, when he at last succeeded in scalping, with steady ball, the active squirrel. Here, too, with hasty hoof, brushing away the spangled and matin dew, the antlered buck, with ear reverted to catch the hoarse sound of the following chase, had bounded to his death; or, failing at length had turned to bay in yonder rocky pool, with his spiked horns bent low, and his full, black, moist eye, watching the movements of his noisy and numerous assailants. But now there were higher game and a nobler chase through that rich and verdant country. Morgan, with his riflemen, and the Delaware and Maryland line, was in full retreat from the open country to join the army under Greene, while the fiery, daring and impetuous Tarleton, with a greater force, and all tried men, was pressing on his traces.

The patriots had that morning crossed the Pacolet, and were pursuing their course toward the boundery line of the State.—They halted for a while and when the line of march was again taken up, they advanced at a moderate speed.

At this moment one of the scouts rode in from the rear, and announced to the General that a single man was approaching at high speed. Scarce had the words parted from his lips, ere the horseman passed the rear company, and spurring on his foaming steed, suddenly checked him with a force that threw him on his haunches, and, springing from the saddle, raised his plumed cap and stood before the General.

"Welcome, Colonel Washington," said the warm-hearted Morgan, as he eagerly gripped the stranger's extended hand, "you are ever welcome—most of all now—and what news bring you?"

"Such as may make me less welcome, my dear sir. Tarleton will be with you before sunset; he brings his legion of devils, and infantry enough to outnumber us. We must either disperse among the mountains, or meet him—and it is fearful odds."

"This is the first time I ever heard Col. Washington count the odds, when we had to meet the enemy," said Morgan, "but I did not think he was so near—let us do him justice; he is active enough, and has been so used to success by his preternatural rapidity, that he thinks to ride over us without any more ado. Well, if he be so eager, let him come, in God's name; we will meet him, gentleman. Col. Washington, you, of course, command our handful of cavalry, and had better lead to some place more suitable than this to await our hasty antagonists."

"With your permission then General, I will lead to a spot some miles hence, where we will at least have a fair field."

The officers were called together and acquainted with the circumstances, and received the orders for their respective posts.

A few moments placed them on the field of the Cowpens, and a more beautiful spot could scarcely have been selected. Sloping in a long, gentle descent from the woody hill on which the patriots took their stand, to a rich and level plain of no great extent, it was covered in the rear by the forest, thick with underwood, and offered a smooth and verdant turf for the display of the troops. They took a hasty meal, standing, and were drawn up in battle array. The Continentals in a line four deep were arranged at some hundred and fifty yards distance from the grove in their rear. The mounted riflemen were placed behind them, to the right and left, so as to cover their flanks, while the mountaineers on foot, filled the space between the openings of the regulars, and were disposed in front as skirmishers, with directions, upon the advance of the enemy, to fall back in the rear of the troops of the line. The small but well appointed band of cavalry, under Washington, their adored leader, hovered about the field, part as outposts, and part drawn up, upon the right of the line.

All was done, and as the files of motionless men stood on that field, fresh with nature's choicest gems, who can tell the deep current of various feeling that flowed in the hearts of that warlike assemblage. There they stood, the cool and matured bravery of the veteran, side by side, with fair-haired boy, on whose cheek the down of incipient manhood had just sprung—in whose young heart throbbed the daring blood; the sunburnt cheek and flashing eye of the South, by the Saxon form and features of the Northern States; all good men and true, and, though hundreds of miles were between their native spots of earth, their hearts were brethren in that just and holy cause. There they stood; a low murmur passed along their ranks, like the rustle of the Western wind in the dry and golden harvest field; friends were there, speaking what might be their last; the bravest, reflecting, felt their souls stirred with a solemn sadness which bore no kindred to fear. War! thou art a fearful thing! Man raises his hand against his fellow, and as the dark spirits are evoked from his heart by the trumpet-call, the strife rouses all the fiercer energies of his nature. The bullet finds a home, and the sword a sheath in God's noblest handiwork; the blood which warms and gives impulse to that frame, the minister of a heavenly soul, wells unregarded out upon the foul and discolored earth; the war steeds hoof tramples into an undistinguishable mass, the features which some short while since, beamed with the impress of the Creator. But the green earth blooms over them, and hides in beauty the ghastly relics of mortality. Yet, fearful as war and death are to the reflecting mind, give man but a noble cause, and the rejoicing spirit thrusts its tenement into danger and ruin, and if need be, gladly pours out the gushing stream of life for the triumph of truth and justice. This it is that ennobles strife, this that makes man finally successful by drawing out the noblest and purest feelings of the human soul. Death has no hold on them, though dead they live—live in the hearts of the true—live wherever devotion is honored and principle revered. This is not to die.

The afternoon advanced, when suddenly a dropping fire, irregular and quick, was heard, and the videttes came in with intelligence of the immediate approach of the British.

The cavalry was collected around the standard, and in breathless expectaton awaited the arrival of the assailants.

Soon the kettle drums and trumpets of the Legion sounded louder and louder, and, at a moderate pace, this hated body of cavalry advanced upon the plain. The bright beams of the sun fell upon their glittering arms, and, as Morgan had arranged his men, fronting the north-east, the light was full in the faces of the enemy. In a litt'e while the long scarlet lines of the English infantry entered the battle ground.

The music of the royal forces rang loud and clear as they were rapidly formed into columns of attack. The fiery Tarleton, confiding in the desperate rapidity of his charge, scarce waited till they were arranged, and without allowing his men time to rest and recover their breath, ordered the advance.

The cheers of the brave Englishmen pealed aloud as they rushed on in double quick time. The rapidity of their advance saved many a life, for though the scattered riflemen each in succession poured in his fatal fire, yet the speed of the enemy was such as to force them to retire without a second shot. They fell back in the rear of the Continentals, and through the openings of the line kept up a deadly discharge.

I need not, nor can I, here, describe the course of the battle; the loud shouts of the combatants, the vivid flashes of musketry thro' the dun cloud of smoke, and the masterly movements of Howard, when the advancing British, secure of the victory, were met by their own favorite weapon, and turned and driven back at the point of the bayonet.—These are all well known.

At the head of a company of mounted riflemen, to the left of the line, was Charles Edwards, burning with impatience, but restrained by the express order of the general, who was in person at the head of his favorite corps. The rush and meeting of enraged men went on, and just as the British infantry advanced to that charge, in which they were foiled by Howard, Tarleton ordered his legion of cavalry to charge the mounted riflemen, disperse them, and wheel upon the flank of the Continentals.

Then the solid ground trembled under the rapid and stormy tread of the cavalry; waving blades gleamed amid the dark cloud of plumes, and they came on like the alpine avalanche. They were met withal; as the granite of Mount Blanc shivers the accumulated snow, so did the terrible fire of the riflemen shiver the ranks of the dragoons.

Morgan called aloud to his men to stand firm. "Don't fire until you see their eyes;—and hark ye, do not waste a grain of powder, let it tell!" On they came, careering on their managed horses, and high above the din of battle rang their shout. The mountaineers sat on their saddles, statue like and stern; the fatal rifle resting with the breach upon the pommel. "Now!" shouted the clarion voice of Morgan—the whole line of deadly tubes fell in an instant, rested one moment level, then blazed the stream of living fire; and when the smoke cleared away, not a man of the front line of the troopers was in his saddle, while in the second and third many reeled upon their seats, and instinctively drew up.

With a bullet fixed in his broad breast, and his left arm hanging uselessly by his side, yet waving aloft his glittering brand, Capt. G—— was borne by his excited steed, full into the ranks of the riflemen.

Death was busy with him, yet still in his glaring eye and stiffening features, glared the unquenchable fire of his malignant spirit. Charles Edwards saw and shouted to save him. Cruel and licentious though he had been, the determination which he evinced deserved and won respect. But he was in the hands of an unsparing antagonist, and mustering his strength for one last blow, the film of death passed over his eyes, and the motionless corpse fell heavily from the saddle.

This passed with the quickness of lightning, and before the British could recover, Washington and his brave band were upon them. Man to man, blade to blade, a dreadful conflict ensued, but the British were disheartened by their desperate loss, and a general rout ensued. The Legion troopers asked and no quarter and received none—a long account of crime and injury was that day settled in blood.

Tarleton himself, and several of his officers who were well mounted, fled for their lives. The fiery Washington and Charles Edwards led the pursuit. The marks are still shown of the prodigious leap that Washington forced his horse to take, in order to cut Tarleton off. Almost alone, he dashed into the flying British, and as he struck at Tarleton a blow of which he bore away the mark, the blade of a trooper would have passed through his body, but for the interference of Charles Edwards. Washington, finding that they were almost alone among the British, who were rallying upon them, turned bridle, and said to Edwards, "Come, my good friend, it is our turn to run," put his horse to speed, and sent his compliments to Colonel T——, by a fugitive whom he spared, and bid him say he would be happy to see him at any other time. The Americans remained upon the battle ground that night, and buried the ghastly relics of the fight.

It is a sad thing at any time to see the cold and crumbling form from which the moving spirit has departed; even when death has laid his hand calmly and quietly, it bears an awful impress; but when the glorious frame, lately proud in strength and beautiful in action, lies lopped, disfigured, convulsed, stained with the life blood clotted upon the writhed features, yet wearing the grim and fierce look which death has fixed there, or livid with incipient decay, gashed, pierced—Oh! all the comeliness, the sad beauty of death, is gone. It is a sight to rise up in one's dreams.

The battle of the Cowpens was the effectual ruin of the English domination at the South; after that the fabric of their power melted away in a series of partizan actions, till at last the Southern states were free.

The fair, round moon shone bright and pure on that scene of violence and death, and her beams danced gaily on the ripples of Tyger river. The rapid rush of the stream over its rocky bed broke the deep silence of the midnight with its sweet music, and the shrill song of the katydid thrilled from the branches of the birch trees, that laved their pendant tassels in the limpid current. A horseman came at full speed of his charger to the brink of the stream, and throwing himself from the saddle, raised the cap from his hot, red brow, and bathed his forehead in the water; a long, long draught he drew from the living stream, and raising his eyes to the calm heaven, spoke, as it were, musingly. "Thou art still the same fair stream as when I saw thee last, some twelvemonth since; thy unconquered current still flows from the free hills to the plain, and thy waves have washed away the pollution of foreign and conquering footsteps. Thou art an omen of my country: long, long has the invader dammed and paralyzed the current of her life into a stagnant pool, but now her new-born energy has burst the barrier, and she has rejoicingly commenced her course of freedom. But I must not delay." He rubbed with skilful hand the close joints of his steed, and leading him to the water's edge, permitted him to drink; then vaulting on his back, touched him with the spur. The noble animal reared, and springing forward, clave, with his broad breast, the mountain current; a few minutes of exertion placed them on the opposite bank, and again they sped upon their wild career. In the few villages through which they passed, the horseman drew bridle at some well known house, and at the clatter of his horse's hoofs and the well known sound of his voice, the sleepers roused themselves and heard him proclaim, "Tarleton defeated at the Cowpens by Morgan; spread the news, arm and join him." The cheers that rose from the hearts and lips of his auditors awoke the echoes of the night, and again the gallant horseman spurred on his way. With the first dawn of day he dismounted from his foaming and weary horse, at the house of Mr. Edwards, and his loud call was answered by the appearance of several woolly heads from the offices, and their uncouth cries of gratulation were perfectly astounding as they crowded around the steed and his rider.

"Berry glad for see you, my ung massa, eh! bless God, how he grow, mose big as he fader."

Charles extricated himself with some difficulty from the kind hearted creatures, and delivering his horse to one old gray headed fellow who delighted in the appellation of Uncle July, requested him to be well taken care of.

"To be sure, massa—ki! but he is a beauty, may be he a'n't, look mose like de ole Tearcoat hoss—come along, sir, hab little corn, eh? aha! ole nigger gib you 'nuff."

Charles ran into the house, where the stir of his arrival had awakened the inmates, and bending low before the venerable and time stricken form of his father, begged his blessing.

"Thou hast it, my brave and glorious boy, and may it ever rest upon thee. But tell me, my son, why do we see you here? have you failed?"

"No, no, my dear father, we are triumphantly successful; yesterday evening the vaunted Legion fled from the field of the Cowpens before our half armed riflemen. I saw Tarleton himself flying as fast as his noble black could carry him, and Washington in full pursuit."

The gray head of the patriot was raised in solemn thankfulness to heaven, and his thin lips murmured in joy.

"Charles! Charles! my own dear brother! thank God you are safe!" and the young man was wreathed in his sister's embrace, and the fond pressure of her pure lips breathed the unutterable force of a sister's love.

"We are *all* safe, my own sweet sister, and one whom I suppose I need not name, is safe too. Nay, you need not crimson so deeply, I named no names. He fought most gallantly, and bid me show you this—do you know it?" said he, holding up the sabre which he wore; "this was Capt. G——'s weapon—he fell in the desperate charge which the legion cavalry made on us."

"Take it away, Charles; never let me see any memorial of that bold, bad man. He has gone then to his last account?"

"Aye, my sweet sister, he died soldier-like and manfully, fighting to the last. But let us talk of more pleasant things; and, by the way, I must see to my poor horse; he bore me gallantly home, and I would not lose him, for he is a gift from Washington."

On his return, the happy family gathered around, and the tale of the battle, with all its circumstances, was repeated to the unwearied audience. After a day or two of relaxation, Charles returned to camp with his new levies, and followed the standard of Washington in many an exploit and *ruse de guerre* of that brave and skillful leader.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Irish Potatoes.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As there is a probability of Potatoes (Irish) being very scarce this Spring, you will please permit me through the medium of your paper, to make known some facts concerning bedding the same. It answers an excellent purpose to bed them and draw the slips and set out as you would from the sweet potatoe. The advantages are these:

1st. There can be probably ten times the quantity of ground planted from the same seed.

2d. The potatoes, by their being but one vine in a place, will grow larger and finer and the product be more abundant than it would be were they allowed to grow in bunches of several vines in a place, as from the potatoe.

3d. They can be set out and littered immediately while the ground is yet fresh plowed and soft, being better than if allowed first to be beaten down by rain.

4th. The vines can, by covering the beds, be protected from late frosts.

Remarks.—The vine should be set out in drills of from 24 to 30 inches apart, and not closer than 10 inches in the drill. They yield much better when they have good distance. Potatoes should always be littered, as they will yield, in this climate, I think at least one hundred per cent more than when not littered. The litter has a two-fold good effect—one is to keep the ground cool, and thus approximate their natural climate.

When set out as above, they live better if possible than the sweet potatoe. I have tried bedding and setting out as above described, and found it to succeed admirably. I think a trial is all that is needed to bring the plan into general use.

WOODEN SHOES.

Experience has shown that a number of diseases, often resulting in impaired constitutions, and even in the loss of life, have been contracted by a portion of the farming and laboring population in consequence of wearing leather shoes, when engaged in their operations during cold weather, or in wet situations. To prevent those evils to some extent, wooden shoes are extensively worn in France and Germany. They are highly recommended by the agricultural societies and governments of Europe. Impressed with their importance, the board of commerce and trade of Wirtemberg called a practical workman from France to give instruction in their manufacture. The person now recommended by the board of agriculture of Wirtemberg is Wilhelm Baumann, of Obersonthem Oberambt Gaildorf, Wirtemberg. Not allowing water to penetrate, as leather shoes do, they are naturally dryer, capable of keeping the feet warmer, prevent diseases, by promoting the requisite and salutary perspiration, and are regarded, to a great extent, a life-preservers, even in such cases where salt baths, the use of wheys, and other medicaments, proved quite ineffectual. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farmhouse in which they could not be profitably used. They are most economical about stables, where leather shoes are exposed to the destructive attacks of dungwater, in plowing, mowing, harvesting, in doing earth-work in vineyards, chopping wood, and in marketing. With these advantages in a salutary point of view, they combine such durability as to last almost a lifetime. They are light and easy to wear, being provided with a small cushion on the upper side, within, so as to obviate any pressure on that part of the foot. They are of a neat and pleasant appearance, either of their natural color, or blackened or varnished. Their size is large enough to allow the wearing of comfortable stockings; in addition to which they are provided with leather straps. Their price ranges from fourteen to thirty-six cents—shoes for children being still less. These advantages will certainly entitle them to the attention of a portion of the farming, manufacturing, and laboring population of the country.

Patent Office Report 1859.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUBJUGATION.

They are debating a confiscation Bill in the Yankee Congress. Among the extracts from late Northern papers we see the speech of Senator Trumbull of Illinois on the subject. Mr. Trumbull is said to be a representative of the views of the more moderate, the majority, of the Northern people, with regard to the future treatment of the people of the Southern Confederacy, should they be subdued in this struggle. He advocates the trial for treason of all Southern men in the hands of the Yankees at the end of the war, and the division of the property of the Southern people among the Yankees after paying out of it the expenses of the war. He admits that we must be treated as belligerents and enemies so long as the war lasts, but, says he, "that does not prevent the government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down." Treating us as enemies, he claims a right denied by the U. S. Constitution to its Legislature if we were considered as rebels, the right of confiscation. "Look," he says by way of illustration, "at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places on this continent when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandon the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it among our loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder."

And again, with reference to another species of our property: "We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the farthest limit in support of the war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the government? I know this seems to have been the course pursued. I know that, while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that, while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the government. But it is said you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance, and, when they do advance, let us take that property, make it contribute toward the expenses of the war, and save the property of loyal men, and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense."

Mr. Trumbull is of the moderate faction, and these are their propositions. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, proposes to colonize us as dangerous to the country, and Mr. Willey of Virginia, who thinks it would be expensive to transport us, proposes to hang us and "thus save all the expense of transportation."

Mr. Lincoln's Congress is counting its chickens before they are hatched. This war will never stop until Southern independence is achieved and acknowledged. There may be confiscation and hanging in Yankee land, but Southern men will not share in either business, either as executed or executioners.

Fay. Observer.

FLAX GROWING.

The time for sowing this valuable crop is approaching, and no farmer should neglect to devote a respectable spot to this purpose. The seed are always in demand; but now when the price of linseed oil is so high, and it is scarcely to be had at any price, it behooves our people to look to this crop with much more attention than usual.

Then, since bale cotton and domestics have advanced so much in price; it will pay to raise flax for the lint. The finer portion of the fiber will be in demand for table and bed linen; while the coarser part will make excellent clothing for servants or common laborers.

There are many old ladies yet in our land, who are skilled in making delightful music on the flax wheels. How pleasant to step in on a rainy day and see these cheerful faces, beneath the snowy cap, so quietly humming away on the olden time pianos. This is music which does both soul and body good.

THE NEXT CROP.

The question must not be blinked for a moment, that the present year is to be an exceedingly trying one for all necessary articles of food, for the army and the people. Thousands of our laboring white population are in the army, and in many cases their families must be supported from the public charity. It is not, however, a charity to support them, but an imperative duty. The families of our soldiers must not be neglected. Those who stay at home and make money, must attend to them at any cost. Speculators and extortioners ought to be taxed to their eye lids for the support of the poor, the families of soldiers, and to sustain the war.

In many of the extreme western counties we apprehend much suffering. In that section, almost every white man is a laborer. Their patriotism, however, will not let them stay at home while the country needs them. They have gone by thousands to the battle field. It is said enough men are not left to provide for the wants of the aged and infirm, and for the women and children. What shall be done to assist them?

It is manifest, therefore, that it will require the labor of most that is left behind, and of the black population, to support those who cannot perform out door labor and for the army. Not a seed of cotton or tobacco should be planted beyond what is needed for home consumption. Every woman who can spin or knit or weave must go to work, to protect the country against the ruin which must ensue from the extortion of the wool and cotton factories. Only think of it. Thirty cents are now demanded from the poor, for a yard of home-spun which they used to pay 10 cents for, when cotton was selling at 10 and 12 cts., which the factories now buy for about 8 cents! Corn and wheat, and rye and oats, and hay and potatoes, and peas and beans, and vegetables of all kinds must be raised to the extent of our ability. The fruit crop, we trust, will be abundant—let it be dried in great quantities. Economize, economize in every thing, in order that the hands and hearts of our brave men in the field may be held up.—*Raleigh Standard.*

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Gen. Beauregard has assumed command of the army of the Mississippi, and has issued to the soldiers of his command the following address, which we find published in the Memphis papers:

HEADQR'S ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
JACKSON, TENN., March, 5, 1862.

Soldiers: I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defence of our homes and liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses, since the commencement of this war, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, are now about the same as those of the enemy.

He must be made to atone for these reverses we have lately experienced. These reverses, far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unconquerable determination to drive back our invaders.

Should any one in the army be unequal to the task before him let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home.

Our cause is just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms; and, if we are true to it and ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph!

G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Com'dg.

A NEW FIREARM.

Mr. J. B. Rankin, of Marion, McDowell county, showed us, on Saturday last, an excellent breech-loading rifle, for which he has secured a patent. It is exceedingly simple in its construction, as light as a single barrelled shot gun, can be fired at the rate of ten or twelve shots per minute and is effective at 1,000 yards. It carries a half-ounce ball, and can be used with the cartridge or with loose powder, and the best feature of it is, it can be made at the cost of the ordinary rifle. The work is durable and simple and a child may understand the use of it. Mr. Rankin has exhibited his rifle to our military authorities who think so highly of it that they have undertaken to purchase all that can be made. Mr. R. assures us that he will take immediate steps to at once proceed with the manufacture of the rifle. Capitalists should encourage these efforts.—*State Journal.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

The Next Governor.

The newspapers are already agitating the question of the gubernatorial election in August next. Some have "taken time by the forelock," and recommended Wm. Johnson, of Mecklenburg, as the candidate for Governor. We have no objections to bringing the names of suitable persons before the public for this important office, at this time, and claim the same privilege; we are, moreover, willing to trust the people at the ballot-box to vote for whom they please, independent of the dictates of a Convention.

Therefore, we would suggest to the people of North Carolina, the names of Wm. A. Graham, John A. Gilmer, and John M. Morehead, as in every way well qualified for the executive chair. There may be others equally well qualified, among both the old political parties; but we know either of the above named gentlemen will "do to tie to;"—they are well known throughout the State,—in the East as well as in the West,—and the crisis demands prudent, clear headed men, at the head of our State affairs.

ORGANIZED.—The men detailed by the recent draft, to repel the invasion of the State, met at the Court-House on Saturday last, and organized by electing the following officers:

John Nissen, Captain; Richard Kerner, 1st Lieutenant; John W. Wright, 2d Lieut.; —— Reynolds, 3d Lieut.; T. M. Hunter, 1st Sergeant; John Gorrell, 2d Sergt.; C. B. Crews, 3d Serg't.; Larstin Elliott, 1st Corporal.

At that time all the drafted men had volunteered, except about 50, and volunteering was still progressing. It is believed that when the time arrives for the company to leave, it will number less than 30 men; we learn since, that on Wednesday there were but 25 left, with the probability of a still further reduction.

One of the volunteer companies lately formed in the County, organized on Wednesday last, by electing the following officers:

J. W. Atwood, Captain; B. F. Atwood, 1st Lieutenant; Jno. Stafford, 2d Lieut.; H. C. Banner, 3d Lieut.; and J. W. Bitting, 1st Sergeant. It is a good company, and well officered.

Messrs. Blackburn and Goslin have a company nearly full, numbering 75 men, and are still receiving recruits daily. They will organize shortly.

The New Cabinet.

President Davis has laid before the Senate the names of his Cabinet, which body confirmed the nominations. They are as follows:

J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State.
C. G. Memminger, of S. C., Sec'y of Treas'y.
Geo. W. Randolph, of Va., Sec'y of War.
S. R. Mallory, of Fla., Sec'y of the Navy.
Thos. H. Watts, of Ala., Attorney General.
Jno. H. Regan, of Texas, Post Mast. Gen'l.

Messrs. Memminger, Mallory, and Regan were members of the old Cabinet, and maintain their places under the new organization. Mr. Benjamin is transferred from the War to the State Department. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph, says the Richmond Dispatch, "is a distinguished son of Virginia, and will bring to the discharge of the important duties of the office high military attainments. Judge Watts, the newly appointed Attorney General, is an eminent Alabama jurist. He is an old line Whig, and was recently a candidate for Governor of Alabama in opposition to John Gill Shorter."

It will be seen that Mr. Bragg, of this State, late Attorney General, has been withdrawn from the Cabinet; but the Raleigh Register says, he will be appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. We will see. None of the border States are represented in the Cabinet, except Virginia.

The Fayetteville Observer remarks:

"The political character of the Cabinet is unchanged, all its members having acted with the President in the last party divisions under the old Government.

WHISKY AND POLITICS.—The attention of the press seems to be generally drawn to the baneful influence of whisky and politics in the army.

The Salisbury Watchman says:

One of the persons who brought to this place the news of the fall of Newbern, after reciting all the circumstances as seen by himself and obtained from other eye witnesses, concluded with this remark: "And gentlemen, we are doomed to witness just such disasters so long as whisky and politics control our army interests."

☞ We learn that John and Wesley Anderson are both still living; Wesley slightly wounded in the arm.

☞ From the Tallahassee correspondent of the Petersburg Express, under date of March 11, we learn that listlessness and apathy exists elsewhere in the South, besides in North Carolina.

It is reported that from 15,000 to 20,000 stand of arms, 800,000 cartridges, 600 lbs. powder, 1,200 bales blankets, &c., brought by vessels from foreign ports, are lying at New Smyrna, Florida, in great danger of being captured by the enemy. The difficulty of procuring means of transportation is so great that much time is necessarily consumed in removing them.

The correspondent says:

"It is true that they repuired to be transported by wagons only 24 miles, to St. John's river, where there was a steamboat to convey them to Jacksonville, from which place there is railroad communication with the interior. But such has been the want of energy in the departments, and such the listlessness of the people, that weeks have been suffered to elapse without even the first cargo having been taken away. Now with another cargo on hand (and perhaps two additional ones) with the whole of the people in that region in a state of frenzy and consternation, God only knows when they can be taken away, or whether they ever will be. Besides, if the enemy occupy Jacksonville, which they can do easily, and may do any day, the transportation of the arms by that route will be cut off and they will have to be taken by a roundabout route through the interior, entirely by wagons, which just now seems a very difficult, if not impossible operation. If the enemy should learn of these arms—and there are traitors enough to give the information—a gunboat or two might be dispatched at once to New Smyrna, and then the jig would be up—the arms would be gone. It does seem hard that when we obtain military supplies at such great hazard and difficulty, that we should lose them by inefficiency and mismanagement, after they have been safely landed in the country."

It is not with a captious or fault finding spirit that we allude to these things, but that we may be aroused from our lethargy, see the danger which environs us, and tax our energies to the utmost to meet the exigencies of the times.

EARTHEN WARE.—Mr. L. M. Morgan, of this county, residing a few miles west of Morrisville, has made us a present of an earthen cup or mug manufactured by himself, which is creditable to his enterprise, and answers every purpose for table use of the best ware. Mr. M., we presume, is prepared to turn out bowls, pans, crocks, &c. The cup may be seen at our office.

Raleigh Standard.

We would remark that for many years three "Potteries" have been in operation in this county, manufacturing crocks, dishes, mugs, jugs, pipes, &c.,—one in this place, one in Old Town, and another near Bethania.

We learn that the proprietor of the Salem Pottery, has also recently commenced making cups and saucers, plates, inkstands, &c., which are neat and durable.

YANCY'S SPEECH.—We refer the reader to the report of Hon. Wm. L. Yancy's speech, recently delivered at New Orleans, taken from the New Orleans Delta. He states that the South need expect no aid from foreign powers.

☞ Gen. Pillow passed through Raleigh on Saturday last, on his way to Richmond, and at the request of some of the citizens made a speech in the Court-House, giving an interesting account of the battle of Fort Donelson, &c., &c.

FROM NEWBERN.

We have nothing of much importance from Newbern, since our last, excepting the following:

Nine yankee prisoners captured near Newbern, passed through this City on Friday afternoon en route for Salisbury. We understand that the two Dibbles, who piloted or aided the enemy on their approach to Newbern, have been captured by our pickets—one was sent along with the yankee prisoners to Salisbury—the other is in prison at Kinston, where it is said he is undergoing trial by court-martial.

Our Troops have fallen back some six miles this side of Kinston, where they will make a stand. There is a force of some 12,000 at that point and Goldsboro.'

Gen. Pillow passed through this City on Saturday morning en route for Richmond.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age, 22d.

Our Loss in Guns at Newbern.—The following statement of our batteries at Newbern will give our readers an idea of the loss we have sustained in guns: We take the following from the Goldsboro Tribune:

We present here a description of the fortifications taken by the enemy, so that our readers may form some idea of our loss in war material.

Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted 13 guns, two of them rifled 32 pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. Edelic's Company B, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they threw them down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Captain Mayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of Chas. O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners.

Maj. A. B. Carmichael, of Williamsboro, was the only field officer killed.

Our troops lost all their baggage, tents, and every thing else but their arms. They have nothing except the clothes worn in the battle.

THE RETREAT.—The Standard speaks of the retreat from Newbern, says:

"This retreat by Col. Vance and Lieut. Col. Hoke, evinces fine judgment and military skill, and merits the applause of the country. We have not been able to get further particulars.

The band (Salem band) attached to Col. Vance's regiment, it appears, passed Kinston the day before. Hearing the Yankees approach, they started to meet them, and on meeting Col. Campbell's regiment, enlivened the boys with a stirring tune. At length, they came up with the regiments of Col. Vance and Lieut. Col. Hoke, and preceded by the band, they marched into Kinston to the tune of "Dixie."

LATEST NEWS.

STOWE'S COMPANY.—Dr. Shaffner has furnished the following particulars:

The following of Stowe's Company are reported killed: Ed. Mickey, John Harris, [illegible] Kiger, and Wash. Griffin.

The following are known to be wounded and missing: John Holder, Jas Conrad, Wes Anderson, W. C. White, (O. S.,) S. P. [illegible] bach, and Lewis Leinbach. The latter is at Goldsboro, and not seriously hurt. Lieut. Hauser is known to be unhurt, but a prisoner. Ten others are missing, some probably killed, others wounded, and some taken prisoners, but may yet turn up.

The following is a list of those not yet accounted for: J. T. Hunt, Const. Mickey, Jno. Briggs, Wm. Glascock, J. Stauber, Y. Stuart, A. Tuttle, B. Myers, W. Lashmit, J. C. Stone, and David ——.

Sumary.—Killed 5; Wounded 6; Unaccounted for 11.

From Tennessee.—MEMPHIS, March 22.—The steamer Mears, from up the river, reports the enemy at Old River Lake, six miles below Tiptonville, and that they are building rafts, hoping to be able to put a body of infantry on the east side of the river.

The enemy shelled Island No. 10 yesterday, but no damage was done. They never stay long within the range of our guns. They hope to pass Island No. 10 some foggy night.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 24.—In Congress the House passed resolutions disclaiming all army officers, whether holding State or Confederate commissions, ineligible to seats as Congressmen, and that they must either resign their commissions or their seats.

The Yankees are landing wagons, baggage trains, &c., at Newbern. A decisive battle is expected at Kinston and Suffolk in a few days.

The Yankees are said to be going back to Winchester, and that Jackson is pursuing them.

Twenty-five Yankee steamers, with troops on board, are in Hampton Roads, approaching from the Maryland side of the bay.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, March 21.—The Minnesota is at anchor East of the Rip-Raps, disabled but not sunk. The St. Lawrence is at anchor near it.

Four transport steamers full of troops are ready in the roads, supposed to be destined to reinforce Burnside.

Three large Federal frigates are at Fortress Monroe.

A number of vessels, detained by the Northern storm, went to sea yesterday.

Nineteen large transport steamers and sailing ships came in the Roads yesterday, and the most of them left this morning, supposed loaded with troops.

The old Brandywine, on which the Union gun [432 pounder] had been placed, was not seen from shore on yesterday.

Several Federal ships went up to Newport News, supposed loaded with troops, and then departed.

RICHMOND, March, 24.—Twenty transports and steamers entered the roads last evening; all excepting one were painted white. They were crowded with troops apparently, and came across the bay from the direction of the Eastern shore. It is supposed that they are to reinforce Burnside or attack Magruder.

Between ninety and one hundred steamers and sailing vessels were in the roads yesterday.

THE FEDERALS BOMBARDING ISLAND NO. 10—THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—At Island No. 10 the enemy commenced to shell our works on Saturday, 15th inst., at long distance, which was renewed on Sunday. On Monday they brought down eight gun-boats and six mortar boats and commenced again. Three of their gun boats, lashed together, made a desperate attack on Capt. Rucker's battery. Lieutenant Clarke, of Capt. R's battery, was killed, but no others. This battery sustained considerable injury during four days bombardment. One of the enemy's gun boats was disabled on Monday, and towed back. Other boats were struck, but the extent of damage done is not known.

Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution. The river is falling slowly at the Island.

A special dispatch to the city papers says that Sergeant Kettle, of McCulloch's brigade, having escaped from the Yankees, reached Fort Smith, Ark., on the 19th inst. He reports that the enemy's loss in killed amounted to 2000, and that they took 390 prisoners, many of whom are citizens. The Yankees were preparing for another attack. Gen. Siegel was wounded slightly in the arm.

Two Texas regiments, who were sent to bury our dead under a flag of truce, were fired upon by the enemy.

3000 Yankees are en route to reinforce Gen. Curtis.

From Memphis.—MEMPHIS, March 21.—A steamer from up the river brings intelligence that the yankees are moving slowly down the west bank of the river.

Infotmation was received here this morning from Corinth, Miss., that the yankees were retreating to Tennessee river.

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From Savannah.—AUGUSTA, March 21.—A priyate dispatch, just received from Savannah, says that our troops are returning from South Carolina, the enemy having left Bluffton.

The Nashville Sailed.—We learn, (says the Southern Guardian,) that the steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Fort Macon. She passed between them, having been fired at some thirty times by the blockaders.

For the Press.

Organized.

The Company raised by B. F. Atwood and Jno. C. Stafford met at Winston, on the 26th inst., and proceeded to elect their officers:—For Captain, J. W. Atwood; 1st Lieutenant, B. F. Atwood; 2d Lieut., Jno. C. Stafford; 3d Lieut., H. C. Banner; 1st Sergeant J. W. Bitting; 3d Serg't, M. H. Fulp; 4th Serg't., L. Garbode.

The Company numbers 80 men at this time, and expect to increase to one hundred before leaving. It is composed of fine material, mostly young men and all of Forsyth County.

The young men who raised the company deserve much credit, as they are both very young and received no aid from any one, not even a *puff* from the paper published at their door. It is an old proverb, that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country.

After getting up the Company, the Senior Lieutenants, not feeling willing to take the responsibility of Captain, tendered it to Jesse W. Atwood, who agreed to accept it the choice of the Company, which was decided by a unanimous vote. The Company will leave next week for Raleigh, where they will go into camp for instruction. S. C.

News of the Week.

ESCAPED.

Several of the Yankee prisoners attempted escape from the prison in this place some days ago. Three of them were immediately arrested, while only two got away. These, by some means, were not missed for several days. At on Wednesday last they were brought back. Having nearly exhausted themselves in wandering about through the woods and fields to escape notice, they finally called at a Farm House in Iredell county, near Cool Spring, and surrendered. The people of that neighborhood had, however, found out that suspicious persons were among them, and had formed companies to scour the country; so that the men probably acted very wisely in giving themselves up as soon as they did. There are still three others out.

And just here let us put the public on guard in relation to the yankee prisoners. There are now about 1,500 at this place. They are all occupying one or more buildings, in a fifteen acre lot, enclosed with a board fence 10 feet high. The guard, also within the enclosure, may be strong enough to restrain so large a number of discontented, restless men; but there have been, and probably will be again, more or less escaping. It may not be possible to prevent it. We would therefore suggest to the people of the surrounding counties to be constantly prepared to arrest any whom they have reason to believe is an escaped prisoner. Keep your guns ready, and compel every suspicious traveler to give good account of himself or march before you to a magistrate.

Salisbury Watchman.

Eight more were captured and returned to their quarters here last Friday. This community knew nothing of their escape until brought back—two by citizens of Ashe county and six by citizens of Rowan.—*ib.*

A Message From Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:—

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

"I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:—

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniencies, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it.—The federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such part will say, "The Union, for which we have struggled, being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States initiating it, the point is not that all the States tolerating slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say "initiation" because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view any member of Congress, with the census tables and Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of the war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition coming from the government sets up no claim of a right by federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say:—"The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be an indespensable means to this end.—A practical acknowledgement of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it.—Such as may seem indispensable or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an offer only I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs? While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The resolution suggested above by Mr. Lincoln, passed the lower House of Congress by a large majority.

New Madrid, Mo., evacuated.—AUGUSTA, March 17.—A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Memphis, Tenn., dated March 15th, says that New Madrid was evacuated by the Confederate forces on Thursday night last. All our small arms and ammunition were saved, but the artillery was abandoned.

A SPEECH FROM MR. YANCEY.

Hon. W. L. Yancey, who has recently returned from his unsuccessful mission abroad made a short speech last Thursday night at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.—We copy from the *Delta* the following sketch of his remarks:

It was one year, lacking two days, since he had quit our shores, and he was glad to stand among his countrymen again.—He came back convinced that we had no friends in Europe, that we must fight the battle alone, and rely only on our firm hearts. (Applause.) They looked coldly on the South because of its slavery institutions. There was not a country in Europe who sympathised with us. Even the great principles of our revolution were not understood by them, any more than by the Northerners, who have never been able to seize the true spirit of our institutions. With the North, Europe believed in the unqualified supremacy of government, not understanding that government is made for the people. They have, therefore, no friendship for nor sympathy with us; neither have they, however, for the North. They regard the North as a people mendacious, unjust and hypocritical.—They do not believe a word said by the people, the press, the Cabinet, or the President. Europeans are prejudiced against slavery, but they do not wish to deprive men of their property without honestly paying for it, they have no idea of cutting the chains of bondage with a lawless sword. They have discovered the Northern motive in this war to be political, not social; not a strong principle against wrong, but a determination to rule. Having, therefore, no sympathy for us, and turning with honest contempt from the hypocritical Yankee, they would look with positive indifference on the contest, but for their own interests involved. They desire to cripple a dangerous rival. This country was getting too vigorous, and they are determined that it shall forever remain separated. They would never allow the South to be subjugated, and would interfere to prevent such a result, but that they feel certain it cannot be accomplished. They know and say the South will be free. In the meantime, they wish to see the war drag on until each side is thoroughly exhausted and overwhelmed with a debt which shall crush its energies for years, or if possible, for ages to come. To further this policy they ignore the established fact that the blockade has been run at least a thousand times. They set aside practically against us, the plainest behests of the European treaty which fixes the law of blockade. They are determined, in the face of all law, of all equity, of all humanity, not to recognize us until the last possible moment, and *will never do so until they see our blood reeking sword stretched over a conquered and prostrate North.*

As to the blockade, said Mr. Yancey, I don't know that we should want it raised. If it continue six months longer, he would not on any consideration, wish such a misfortune as that it should be raised. By that time our internal energies will have been developed, our manufactures established, and he had such confidence in the ingenuity and enterprise of our people as to believe them capable of attaining within themselves all necessary ends. As to luxuries, indulgence in them was not becoming to a people laboring in the very throes of a heroic struggle. Various causes had hitherto prevented the forcible raising of the blockade. In the first place, when the blockade commenced to take effect, immense stocks of cotton were in the hands of the wealthiest manufacturers. These men had the ear of Government, and it was decidedly to their interest that the blockade should continue until their stock on hand was sold at exhorbitant prices. Government, too, was the more willing to listen to them, because it was desirous of fostering the products of cotton outside the Southern States, even at the expense of temporary sufferings at home.

Our principal ground of miscalculation here as to the blockade had been the idea that cotton is king. If by this it is understood American cotton, it is a fallacy.—American cotton certainly plays a mighty part in the commerce of the world, but it has no absolute sway, because the staple is raised too abundantly elsewhere. For hundreds of years India has raised as much cotton as the South now does. There is probably no one thing in the world which grows so universally as cotton. Europe therefore, was willing to take advantage of the crisis to enfranchise herself from our sway at almost any cost, but she has found the ordeal too severe. India cotton is too dear, and the whole machinery of their immense manufactories would have to be changed to suit the staple. Orleans middling has been found by experience to be the only thing that will exactly do, and the supply of that will be exhausted by the 1st of April. Then, when a starving population rises around their thrones, with the words, "Cotton or blood," the blockade will be raised.

Here Mr. Yancey was asked by a gentleman whether Mr. Seward's promise to open a cotton port had great weight? Mr. Yancey replied emphatically, no. They believed the Yankees to be a nation of mendacious liars. It was impossible now in Europe to get at the truth of things over here. Facts got there filtrated through the medium of Northern papers, and the strength was all gone. No Southern journal was allowed to reach them, and that indeed it had been so to a great extent before the war. People there got their ideas of the South from New York papers and Boston literateurs. They gave us credit for being a brave people, determined to be free, but reckless of life, somewhat inhuman to slaves, and at best, semi-civilized; and that our sense of individuality went so far that each man considered his will as paramount to the law. We cannot look for any sympathy or help from abroad. We must rely upon ourselves alone.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—Notwithstanding his late success at Roanoke Island, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury represents Gen. Burnside as an incompetent and unlucky man. He belonged to the old army, and invented a rifle, married a rich girl of Providence, Rhode Island, started a factory of his own rifles and ruined all his rich kinsfolk. He owes his present position to McClellan, whose pet he is, and who had him appointed treasurer of the railroad of which he (McC.) was President. He did not stick at this business long; and, when the war broke out, was a floater about Washington, without money or occupation. He is said to have been born in South Carolina, but was appointed a Cadet at West Point from Indiana, to which State his father moved when he was quite young. His genial disposition makes friends for him wherever he goes, and that is about the most that can be said of him.

COMMANDING GENERAL.—The President, it is stated, has vetoed the bill creating a Commanding General. Gen. Lee, however, has been assigned to the duties contemplated by the bill.

From the Raleigh Standard.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS AT KINSTON.

We invite attention to the following letter of Col. Z. B. Vance, in which he makes known the destitute condition of his men, and calls upon the people to aid them at once with such articles as are necessary for their comfort.—This appeal we know will not be in vain.—Hundreds, if not thousands of gallant men who were in the battle near Newbern, have lost all the clothing but what they had on at the time, and it will not be possible for the State to furnish them at once with under-clothing, without which they must suffer. Let our people generally, and especially the Ladies' Relief Societies contribute not only to Col. Vance's regiment, but to others who are in a destitute condition at Kinston. Every one can do something to relieve the wants of these brave men. Articles intended for them will no doubt be sent free of charge by the Quartermaster's Department:—

HEAD QUARTERS, 26th Reg't,
KINSTON, March 17, 1862.

Editor Standard:—Will you please announce to the good people of the State, that my regiment is here in a most destitute condition. Any persons that will send a coarse cotton shirt, drawers, or socks, will be doing us a great kindness, as it will be weeks before the State can supply us.

Very respectfully,
Z. B. VANCE, Col. Com.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED—RAPID AND ASTOUNDING MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, March 19.—Highly important dispatches were received yesterday by Congress, giving intelligence of an impending and critical battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis & Charleston and Mobile & Ohio railroads. These dispatches state positively that Gen. Johnston had made sudden circuit from Murfreesboro' *via* Decatur, confronting the whole force of Buell that had been moved from Nashville down the Tennessee river, and the advance of which was last heard of at Savannah, which is on the river, about 15 miles from where it crosses the Mississippi line. Gen. Beauregard was, at last accounts, at Jackson, in Madison county, within reach of Johnston's army. These wide and rapid movements of the forces in Tennessee have been wholly unexpected; but the dispatches giving the intelligence of them are entirely reliable, and one of the most critical battles that has yet been fought in the West is immediately anticipated on the borders of the State of Mississippi.—*Examiner.*

FROM NASHVILLE

The Richmond Examiner of the 19th has seen private letters from Nashville, Tenn., which say that the Yankees have lost over 400 men since their occupation of that city. The picket duty of the enemy is done by brigades; every straggler is taken off. It is said that but few stores are kept open in the city, and that scarcely any one is to be seen on the streets. But two Union flags were hoisted by citizens; and the letters of the Nashville patriots say that these were "pulled down by little boys." General McCook sent his card to Miss ——, asking to renew a former acquaintance. The reply of the lady was, "That she could recognize no invader of her State even as an acquaintance."

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 11th inst., says: "Our community were shocked yesterday, by the news of another powder mill explosion. Five men were killed by this explosion, and the buildings rendered a complete wreck. About three thousad pounds of powder was lost. The occurrence seems to be attributed to design."

THE VANDALS AT WORK.

From information deemed perfectly reliable we learn that the Yankee vandals in the Valley of Virginia are prosecuting their outrages with great spirit. In the town of Winchester, the elegant residence of Senator Mason and Col. Angus W. McDonald, have been burned to the ground, together with their valuable contents, including libraries and furniture. In the county of Clarke, the incendiaries have laid in ashes the fine mansion, stabling, &c., of Major Oliver R. Funston, of Ashby's cavalry regiment. Other outrages, equally disgraceful to civilization, have been reported, but it is needless to detail them.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

ARMS IN PRIVATE HANDS.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that over seven thousand stand of fire-arms have been delivered over to the military authorities by the citizens of Richmond in response to a recent proclamation by the Governor of Virginia—all of them good and effective weapons. In addition to the firearms about two hundred sabres and seventy artillery swords have been received. There is no way of estimating the wealth of weapons in private hands throughout the Confederacy. If our several State Governments will but require an exhibit by the people of their resources in this respect, there will be found to be no want of the means to carry on energetic warfare.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We understand that a terrible accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, last Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock. Two trains collided on a piece of trestel work, near a place known as Joyner's Crossing, and the smash was terrific, the locomotives becoming so interlocked, as to render it almost impracticable to separate them without destroying much of their most valuable parts.

The train from Goldsboro', drawn by the engine Gov. Bragg, was one hour and a half behind time, and that from Weldon, drawn by the Jeff. Davis, was running ten minutes ahead of time.—The former train was one of unusual length and the latter consisted of six or seven coaches.

Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the escape of the passengers is viewed as miraculous by those present. The engineer of the Jeff. Davis was badly hurt, and several others sustained injuries, but not of a serious nature. The Express, baggage and mail cars shared in the general smash, but the coaches escaped without injury.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

We publish below, as a matter of important and daily interest, a collated statement, under appropriate titles, of all the rules and regulations adopted by the War Department in relation to the re-organization, etc., of our forces in the field. We obtain this useful compendium from the Richmond Enquirer:

I.—ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS—ELECTION, APPOINTMENT AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

1. Volunteers tendering themselves directly to the Confederate Government for three years or the war, may be accepted, either singly or in companies, battalions or regiments, organized by the election of their officers. When the officers have been elected, vacancies are filled by promotion within the same company, battalion or regiment, except in the lowest grade of company officers, which is filled by election.

When troops have been raised by the several States for the Confederate service, all appointments thereto, except staff appointments, are made and commissions issued by the State authorities under their own laws. Such troops must be organized in all other respects, as herein provided, and are considered as in the Confederate service from the date of their transfer, during the term of their enlistment.

3 A regiment is composed by law of ten companies, neither more nor less, which must all be of one arm. A battalion cannot be accepted as such with less than five companies, and is entitled to but one field officer, unless the number of companies exceeds five.

4. A company must consist, if infantry, of at least sixty-four privates; if cavalry, of at least sixty; if artillery (unless otherwise expressly authorized), of at least seventy, in addition to all officers. Companies now in service, whether for twelve months or for the war, may be filled up under the recruiting regulations, but no company shall contain more than 125, rank and file. The muster rolls of companies stand as the evidence of the rank of their officers until commissions are issued.

5. Officers hold rank from the date of the muster or acceptance of their respective commands into the service of the Confederate States, or when appointed by the President, from the date of their appointment.

The officers of the regimental staff—assistant quartermaster and commissary, surgeon, assistant surgeon, chaplain, (when not already a lieutenant of the regiment) the adjutant, and the officers of the general staff—are always appointed by the President, through this department. The recommendation of the commanding officer is respected in making these appointments.

A battalion is entitled to no adjutant, except from among the lieutenants thereof, and only to one assistant quartermaster or commissary, and to one medical officer.

Except staff appointments, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer upon whose staff the vacancy exists, no appointments are now made from civil life.

II.—TERMS OF ACCEPTANCE—ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS

6. No troops, other than twelve months' volunteers, re-enlisting for two years, will be accepted for less than three years or the war, except for local or special service.

7. All troops will be armed and equipped before being ordered into the field; or their arms and equipments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper officers.

8. No horses are furnished to cavalry; but forty cents per day are paid for the use and risk of horses, and those killed in battle are paid for.

9. Batteries with equipments complete, including horses, will be furnished to all light artillery companies in the order of their acceptance, or will be paid for at valuation, if furnished by the companies. Companies may be accepted as heavy artillery, when required to man stationary batteries; but no companies re-enlisting from other arms of the service will be accepted as light artillery unless specially recommended by superior officers.

10. No troops will be accepted for local service, unless required by the officer commanding the district in question, and then only as prescribed by the Act of Congress, receiving pay, subsistence, etc, only while in actual service.

Except under this Act, no troops will be accepted with any condition as to where they will serve.

III.—"ENLISTMENT AND MUSTER INTO SERVICE—PAY, BOUNTY, &c."

11. Troops thus organized are inspected and mustered into service by officers designated for that purpose, and are considered as in service and entitled to pay and allowances from the date of their muster; or when previously accepted and placed under orders by authority of this department, from the date of such acceptance, which should then be indicated on the muster rolls by the mustering officer.

Where men have been sworn into service, and accepted upon inspection prior to such organization, their pay and allowances will begin from the date thereof, which should also be noted upon the muster rolls.

After troops have been mustered, the muster rolls should be forwarded at once to the Adjutant General, and the mustering officer is authorized to call upon quartermasters and commissaries for their due supplies, transportation, &c., until they are otherwise provided for. No commission will be issued until the muster rolls are received.

12. Twelve months' men re-enlisting under the regulations for two years or the war may be mustered into service in companies, battalions or regiments, as soon as the organization thereof is agreed upon; and their period of enlistment and the rank of their officers elected will date from such muster. But the re-organization cannot take effect, nor pay begin under such muster, until the period prescribed by the regulations.

New volunteers enlisting for three years or the war may be received into such re-enlisted companies, or may form companies with re-enlisted men which may be mustered during their furlough, such muster and re-organization to take effect as above provided.

13. Volunteers or recruits, enlisting for three years or the war, will receive a bounty of fifty dollars, payable as soon as they are sworn into service and accepted upon inspection by a medical officer, together with transportation and subsistence from the time and place of enlistment, until inspected and mustered.

Persons authorized to receive enlistments may order the men enlisted to rendezvous at an appointed time, and may make requisition for their subsistence there until fully organized; but volunteers enlisted by officers commissioned in advance by the President are not entitled to any allowances until organized into companies.

14. The right to receive recruits for three years or the war, to the number of 125, rank and file, has been extended, by acts of Congress, to companies now in service for twelve months, as well as to re-enlisted companies, and to all companies now in service for the war.

The regulations in regard to recruiting (General Orders, No 6), and the regulations in regard to re-enlistment (General Orders, No. 1), and all the blank forms necessary for recruiting and mustering into service, may be obtained from the Adjutant General.

IV.—SUPPLIES AND ALLOWANCES.

15. All equipments, transportation, clothing, subsistence, &c., or commutation therefor, are furnished to troops in service by the proper officers, in conformity with regulations, and no person, not expressly commissioned for the purpose, can be authorized to make any purchases or contracts whatsoever for the government.

16. Contributions of clothing, or other stores for soldiers, hospitals, &c., will be transmitted free of charge, if delivered, properly addressed, to any officer of the Quartermaster's Department. Agents of States in charge of such articles will be allowed free transportation from their homes to the place of their destination and back.

Commutation is allowed the soldier for clothing at the rate of twenty-five dollars for six months.

V.—FURLOUGHS, DISCHARGES, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

17 Applications for furlough must be addressed to commanding officers.

No discharge will be granted except in case of physical disability, certified by a medical officer, unless a substitute be furnished for the war, in conformity with the regulations.

No resignation will be considered unless forwarded by commanding officers, nor accepted unless for satisfactory reasons stated.

18. All communications from persons in the service must be transmitted through the office of the Adjutant General, and all communications from subordinates must be duly forwarded through their commanding officer, or they will not be considered.

NOTE.—All communications from camps should contain, in addition to the specification of the regiment, the name of the post office to which answer should be addressed.

TO THE PLANTERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

HEADQR'S, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
JACKSON, TENN., March 9, 1862.

More than once, a people fighting with an enemy less ruthless than yours; for imperilled rights not more clear and sacred than yours; for homes and land not more worthy of resolute and unconquerable men than yours, and for interests of less magnitude than you have now at stake, have not hesitated to melt and mould into cannon, the precious bells surmounting their houses of God, which had called generations to prayers. The priesthood have ever sanctioned and consecrated their conversion, in the hour of their nation's need, as one holy and acceptable in the sight of God.

We want cannon as greatly as any people who ever, as history tells you, melted their church bells to supply them; and I, your General, entrusted with the command of the armies embodied of your sons, your kinsmen, and your neighbors, do now call upon you to send your plantation bells to the nearest railroad depot, subject to my order, to be melted into cannon for the defence of your plantations.

Who will not cheerfully and promptly send me his bells under such circumstances? Be of good cheer, but time is precious.

[Signed] G. T BEAUREGARD,
Official: General Commanding.
THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. General.

BEAUREGARD'S POSITION.

The retreat of Gen. Beauregard from Columbus to the point on the Mississippi River known as Island No. 10, shows the penetrating glance of the accomplished engineer. Columbus was a second Fort Donelson, as far as its position was concerned. It communicated with Tennessee by a railroad liable to be interrupted by the enemy, and a retreat by the Mississippi on steamboats was hazardous, and the enemy could closely pursue our boats, or perhaps even attack them from the Missouri shore, below Columbus.

At Island No. 10, the Mississippi makes a sudden turn and runs nearly due North, about fifteen miles to New Madrid, where it again turns and runs nearly due South to Obionville, whence it continues its general Southward course. It thus forms a peninsula, on the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, so narrow that, while distance by land from the river bank at Island No. 10 to the nearest point on the river, Obionville, is less than three miles, the distance by water is thirty. To pass this distance, the enemy would have to silence the fortifications both of Island No. 10 and New Madrid. This peninsula has been regarded by very intelligent officers as the real key of the lower Mississippi, and the fortifications on and near it were commenced in September last; those at New Madrid were begun somewhat later.

As we have gunboats at New Madrid, it would be almost impossible for the Lincoln troops to take and hold that place, or the Western bank of the Mississippi below it, unless their gunboats should succeed in passing Island No. 10. As long as we hold that bank and the Tennessee bank of the river, the Mississippi furnishes a rapid and secure line both of supply and retreat for the army on the peninsula at the Island, and our gunboats secure us the control of both these banks.

The country about New Madrid is known as the earthquake region, from the terrible earthquake felt there in 1811. About six miles West of New Madrid lies an impassable swamp, which extends southward to the junction of the St. Francis with the Mississippi below Memphis, leaving a narrow strip of lowland between it and the Mississippi.

At a short distance east of the peninsula above mentioned lies Realfoot lake and river, a former channel of the Mississippi, and separated from it by swampy ground, thus presenting a strong barrier to a land attack on our forces at Island No. 10. With an army in the field in West Tennessee kept active and moving, to check a land attack, the passage of the Lincoln gunboats below the peninsula will be a difficult undertaking; if they succeed, the formidable works at Fort Pillow present the next obstacle to their progress down the Mississippi. Naturally the earthquake region of Missouri and Tennessee about New Madrid presents many obstacles to an invading force; under the guidance of Beauregard, those obstacles will be improved by science and genius to the utmost extent.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Bishop Meade, of Virginia, died on the 14th inst., at an advanced age. The Enquirer says that on his death-bed he said to a friend,—

"Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success in His own good time."

A SPUNKY MAYOR.

The Memphis Avalanche remarks, that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to enlisting among thousands who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by the Mayor of Memphis:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MEMPHIS:—Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park, (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL.

Capt. John C. Booth, Superintendent of the North Carolina Arsenal and Foundry, situated at Fayetteville, writes to the Baton Rouge Gazette, as follows:

My foundry will cover about three or four acres. My laboratory is shaping itself into a *chef d' œuvre*, and I have the best chief in the world. I am getting out timber for one hundred field batteries, and five hundred heavy gun carriages; the latter, however, will be made principally of iron. My rifle-factory has begun to work, and we ship to-morrow one hundred to Richmond. Then I am building a railroad connecting me with the road to the iron and coal mines which also gives me communication with the river and steam-boats. You will get a better idea of the magnitude of my establishment from the statement of the fact, that the government has contracted for ten thousand ton of pig iron, to be delivered here, with the privilege of increasing the amount to twenty thousand tons.

Gen. McCLELLAN has divided the grand army of the Potomac into five *corps de armes*. He has also ordered the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war: For a

General Commander in Chief—sixty men.
Lieutenant General—forty men.
Major General—thirty men.
Brigadier General—twenty men.
Colonel—fifteen men.
Lieutenant Colonel—ten men.
Major—eight men.
Captain—six men.
Lieutenant—four men.
Sub-Lieutenant or Ensign—three men.
Non-commissioned Officers—two men.
Privates—man for man.

CONTRABAND COTTON TRADE.—We referred, some time ago, to assertions made in Congress to the extent of the contraband exportations of cotton from some of our Southern ports. We learn that seven vessels, loaded with cotton, recently passed the blockade at New Orleans in a single day. Six vessels passed the blockade at Charleston in the same week. We are inclined to think that Lincoln's vessels turn a blind eye to cotton vessels going out, while they keep a sharp lookout for vessels loaded with arms or goods inward bound. *Richmond Examiner.*

EXEMPTION OF PRINTERS.

The Richmond Dispatch has an article on this important subject, from which we make the following extract:

We are not aware of a single country on the face of the earth in which printers are not exempted from militia duty, except in Virginia and some of the Southern States. It is in Europe, where, notwithstanding the existence of monarchial governments, the importance of the press to both the Government and the people is so well understood, that printers are exempted from a general levy of the population. Much more should it be so in a free country, where the press is regarded as the palladium of liberty. We are not surprised to hear that it is decidedly the sentiment of the Southern States now here in Congress that laws for the exemption of printers from militia service should be enacted.

A MODEL SPEECH BY GEN. BRAGG.

While on his way to Jackson, Tenn., the other day, to take command of the Confederate forces, Gen. Bragg made the following brief, pithy and sensible speech at Meridian, Miss:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In deference to your repeated calls I appear only to see and be seen, and to tender to you my thanks for your kindness.

This is a time for acts, not words. Experience has taught me, too, that every man should stick to his trade. In many efforts, I believe I never made but one successful speech—and that was, in a few words, when I courted my wife—the result then being due less to any merit either in the speech or the speaker, than to an unfortunate habit, with young ladies of deciding more from an impulse than reason, by which, as in my case, they are too apt to be unfortunate. Ponder well, then, my fellow-citizens, this piece of advice; never call on an old soldier for speeches; and, if you will pardon me the liberty, I will add never send politicians to command your armies.

From that time our cause will prosper.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th March, by the Rev. T. S. Whittington, Mr. WINSLOW SMITH, of Lincoln County, N. C., and Miss MARY V. HENLY, of Forsyth.

In this place, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. F. R. Holland, Mr. IRWIN MILLER, to Miss OLLIE V. BOYER.

DIED,

In this place, on the 21st inst, of consumption, EDWARD WAGEMAN, aged 21 years.

In Drew county, Ark., on the 14th ult., JULIUS P. HUSSEY, son of John and Nancy Hussey, formerly of Davidson county, aged about 19 years.

TAX NOTICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The information for the citizens of Forsyth which I promised last week, I now furnish you:

The tax list which is to be given in next month is the regular State and County tax to be paid to the Sheriff in July next. Owing to various alterations and new ordinances, the list of taxes given in last July is of no avail. This list is intended to cover that and extends to the first of April 1862. Therefore, all Interests and Dividends received or due between the 1st of July 1860 and 1st of April 1862 will have to be listed.—Household and kitchen furniture amounting to $200 or under is exempted. Those having less than $100 cash on hand on the 1st of April, 1862, need not list the amount; but all having more than $100 must list in the whole amount. Mechanics tools, Books, Wearing apparel, Arms for muster and warning utensils of all kinds are exempt. Horses, Mules and Cattle in use on farms and not for sale, are also exempted, but all other property, notes, accounts, &c., are to be given in.

The assessors will please return their lists to me on the 3rd day of May (instead of the 2nd as ordered in the act,) as on that day all the assessors are to meet, as a Board of Valuation, before which all complaints are to be heard, if any persons feel agrieved by our valuation.

Printed lists will be furnished to each assessor, from whom all tax payers are to obtain them and fill them out correctly for themselves. Each tract of land (that does not join each other) and the valuation thereof is to be listed separately; and each Town Lot is to be listed separately, and the number thereof on the plot to be given.

As I have but a short time to make out the list for the Sheriff, I respectfully request tax payers and assessors not to attach any [illegible] to the end of their valuation, and to have [illegible] an even number at the end of all the items, if possible.

C. L. BANNER, *Clerk.*

SEC 12. It shall be the duty of every person liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having property therein liable to taxation, at the times and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (excepting real estate, which the assessor shall ascertain and abstract from the last valuation of real estate and the tax lists filed in the office of the clerks of the county courts, for the year 1861,) setting forth the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such as are for use or consumption on the farms,) provided, that such exception shall not include slaves; his household and kitchen furniture, except such as are specifically taxed, (over and above the value of two hundred dollars) the number and value of his ships, boats and other water craft of the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; and in listing the amount of debt due to him from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he shall be allowed to deduce debts owing by him as principal, and also as surety, where the principal is insolvent, listing only the balance after making such deduction, and such listing and valuation shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its value on the first day of April in which said listing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all other articles of property or subjects of taxation which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the value of such portions thereof as is taxed ad valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the person furnishing said list, the following oath, "You solemnly swear that the list you furnished, contains a full statement of all the property and subjects of taxation which you are bound to list, either in your own right or in right of any other person, and that the property valued, is not worth more, in cash, than the valuations annexed, to the best of your knowledge and belief."

SEC. 13. If any person liable to pay tax, shall fail or refuse to give such list of his taxable property on oath, or if the assessor shall have reason to believe that such person has not rendered a true account of his taxables, or has fixed a valuation less than the true cash value thereof, he shall assess such person such an amount as he shall have reason to believe correct, according to the best information he can procure; and the assessor is hereby authorized to address written interrogatories to the person listing or any other person, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and to require written answers thereto upon oath, which oath the assessor is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person being so interrogated, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories, he shall be liable to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, to the use of the county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor to report such delinquency to the county solicitor who shall bring suit for said penalty.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, [48-4t
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

TAX NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for Salem District, to take the list and assess the property, subject to State and County Tax, to be listed in April and paid in July, I hereby give notice that I have printed blanks ready which tax-payers can obtain and fill out themselves.

As the value of Property, amount of Cash on hand, Interest due, Accounts, &c.; are all to be calculated to April 1st, I give this notice thus early to give time to prepare the lists required.

I will attend in the Commissioners' Hall in Salem on SATURDAY THE 12th AND SATURDAY THE 19th OF APRIL, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, to receive the lists.

For further particulars see extracts of the act published in this paper.

E. A. VOGLER, *Assessor.*
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1862. 48—3t.

Executive Department N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, March 20, 1862.

Special Order No. 104.

AN ELECTION for Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section, new Militia Law.

By order of Governor Clark,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the above order, the Commissioned officers of the 71st Regiment, will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the 12th of April, 1862, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major of said Regiment.

By order of
J. MASTEN, Col. Commanding.
March, 27, 1862.

Executive Department N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia)
Raleigh, March 20, 1862.

Special Order, No. 105.

AN ELECTION for Field Officers of 121st Regiment, N. C. Militia, will be held at the usual place of assembling the Regiment, on the 12th day of April, 1862. The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the 17th section new Militia law.

By order of Gov. Clark,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C.

In obedience to the foregoing order the Commissioned Officers of the 121st Regiment (new Reg't.) will meet at the Court-house in Winston, at 1 o'clock on the 12th of April next, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel and Major of said Regiment, and to fully organize the same.

By order of
J. MASTEN, Col, Commanding.
March, 27, 1862.

HORSE, BUGGY, BOOKS, &C., AT AUCTION!

WILL be offered for sale at Mr. E. L. Hege's Store, in Salem, on Tuesday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., one excellent Greenbrier (Va.) Horse, 7 or 8 years old, a noble pacer, and a capital buggy or carriage Horse, of a rich dark bay color, and believed to be partly of imported stock. Also one Buggy and Harness; one good Saddle (cost $24) and Bridle.

BED CLOTHING.—Several articles, quilts and counterpanes.

BOOKS, SEAR'S WORKS.—SEAR'S Pictorial Family Bible, Remarkable Adventures of celebrated Persons, Family Instructor, Guide to health and long life, House-keeper's Manual, &c. Also Classical Books—Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Lexicons, Cicero, Sallust, Virgil, Livy, &c., &c.

Salem, March 21, 1862.

Thrashing Machine for Sale.

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston
March 16, 1862.

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.
March 14—3w:pd.

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SICKLOFF.
Feb. 21, 1862.3m. pd

List Your Taxes!

I AM now ready, at the DRUG STORE, to take the list of taxables for the year 1862 within the limits of the incorporation. Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Hogs and Dogs. All persons failing to list by the first of April render themselves liable to a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.
A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.
March 12, 1862. 3w

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—it will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.
Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

N. B. For the present, address the publishers at Grenada, Mississippi.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY needs your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force, now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self governing and free people.—We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until after a struggle of seven long years, our independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination, his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate army, and for special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection.—You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22nd of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. HENRY T. CLARK.
44-3t

☞ All the papers in the State are requested to publish three times.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.
jan. 31-4t—$5 adv

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without dely, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK,
J. G. MARTIN,
40—4t Adjutant General.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER At *Salem Book Store.*
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem Jan. 17, 1862. 38-tf.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varni ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862

Miss Melinda Crater,	Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater,	" Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher,	J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder,	Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold,	Jacob Tice,
Allen J. James,	Mrs. P. B Weatherford.
Rev. Silas Livermore,	
Miss Susan Miller,	Mrs. Sarah Whitfield.
James Martin,	Miss Mary A Whicker
Amos Rominger,	" Elizabeth Weisner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna.

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 40-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	431	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,582	151	6961	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,421	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6 333	435	6327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2471	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,207	114	1088	7499
Camden	2 940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	479	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,655	804	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9-42
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5 779	355	2163	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16873
Cumberland	9 761	478	5810	16368
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6101	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,2-6	374	716	157-6
Edgecombe	6,860	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6 490	551	7079	14120
Gaston	7,003	102	2199	9310
Gates	4 180	352	3904	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2 826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3825	2 056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5 351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 961	85	1342	10118
Hertford	3948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,662	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	41 7	15-47
Jackson	5 241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2 210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4 903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,870	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4301	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8 725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4 81	11628
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	68 8	13576
Onslow	5 198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11 318	522	5104	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3 2-7	392	3579	7348
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5 211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8 584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10 021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,000	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	459	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	14202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,469	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage,

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight;

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

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PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrow,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

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Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

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